

FIGHTING SAVAGES

of the Constitution, a revolution that will bring back the government in its old paths, a revolution that will restore the freedom and purity of the ballot, a revolution that will make the man in homespun the equal of the man in epaulettes and brass buttons, a revolution that will dismount the man on horseback and re-establish the civil institutions and the civil supremacy throughout the land.

MARRIAGE AND DIVORCE.

The Statistics About Widowers and

Divorced Persons who Twice Worship Hymen.

A French doctor, Bertillon by name, a person with a taste for figures, mitigated by an appreciation of the popular preference for what concerns the personal life and experience of mankind in the concrete, has made some curious studies in the statistics of matrimony with a view to extracting therefrom some practical suggestions as they may con-

The first question which he undertakes to solve is whether it is healthy and conducive to long life to marry. Those who are married already and propose to "remain as they are" are not to be pitied, for they have made an affirmative conclusion, while those who are wedded only to themselves will be likely to cast cynical slurs on the married state. But the author shows that those who share their joys and sorrows, and perhaps multiply them at the same time, will stand "the thousand times as much" as those who attempt to be the owners of life alone. There is a serious side to this, and should convey a wholesome warning. The altogether abnormal rate of mortality among those foolish people who marry at an early age is shown by statistics, and a thousand married men from twenty-five to thirty years of age, he finds that only six die yearly, while of a number of his bachelor drop of peers, some of the latter perish on account of persistent and unavailing efforts to get unmarried and the misery which their

their lives to a greater extent than husbands in dissipation and are every way more careless of themselves. But whatever the cause, the statistics figures are the important fact. The disparity continues however, during the soberer years of life. The figures for the years following with the decline into the vale of years thus between the ages of forty-five and fifty of 1,000 Benedict, eleven die; and of 1,000 Mary, twenty die. Of single men who survive their wretchedness that long twenty give up the struggle every twelvemonth. The cause of the ruin of so many is, though to a slightly lesser extent, owing, possibly, to more regular habits and more care of their health. But those who are married and have no other partners in the life fare worst of all. Widowers between twenty-five and thirty die at the rate of one every year annually. Whether this alarming mortality is due to grief does not appear from the doctor's statistics, but another fact is that in the case of a large proportion of the victims of the malady seek for a speedy cure.

These latter calculations were directed toward ascertaining what proportion of the divorced marry again and what relation there is between the age at which they leave the same age who assume the blissful bonds. The above-mentioned considerations are of course apt to appear to have nothing to do with the question. At all events, the learned doctor makes an entirely different application of his method of experience on the inclination of those who have once ventured, with happy results or otherwise. What he has clearly found after anxious contemplation from carefully concealed data, that of 1,096 bachelors between the ages of 20 and 30 years, who had never entered the state of matrimony in the first year of life, 61,000 widowers of the same age, 55% of the formerly married men were now ready to marry indicate that the happiness and advantages of the married state exceed in number those of those who have not made the trial, or it may not. Doubtless it shows that at least wedded life losses some of

ance of it. Possibly the widower who made a mistake for the first time in the blindness of youthful ardor is conscious of his error, and is anxious to avoid repetition, to do better a second time. He may or may not have found matrimony what his ardent hopes had pictured. He may have been disappointed, and in an unfortunate state of mind, in which he feels that he can make a choice on his second trial of different principles. The fact is, however, that the man who has no children should need the care of a mother, and who may exert a powerful influence on her. It is shown that the same rules apply to women as to men, but not to the same extent. Another class to which Dr. Johnson refers is that of the widows of divorced persons. One would suppose that in such cases marriage living manifestly once proved a failure would be a second time. But this is not again, but the figures show that from the age of twenty-six to forty, proportionally more widows than bachelors are persons of twenty-six to forty, and more widows than bachelors, but after forty they exceed widowers in their readiness to marry.

The case briefly stated by the Washington Post :

"There is not an intelligent man, in out of Congress, who does not know at he is talking shallow, hypocritical nonsense when he speaks of the Republican election laws as acts designed protect the purity of the ballot."

Again :—

"It was to debauch, not to purify, the ballot, that these laws were put upon a statute-book. And debauchery, not purification, has been the work accomplished under them. This has been the case in every locality where the Republican management has put forth a special effort to carry an election."

And again :—

"To demand that people shall be mechanized to maintain party campaign mechanism, on the plea of promoting jus-

and protecting the ballot-box, is to each an altitude of imprudence which shows an unlimited presumption on popular ignorance and credulity."

It does seem queer that Horace Greeley's loan to the spendthrift member of the Vanderbilt family proved to be the best investment he made, and a great deal better than Tribune stock. It paid compound interest at seven per cent., and the whole amount, at paid over to Mr. Greeley's daughters, is larger than all the rest of M. Greeley's estate. The obvious moral is that one should lend money to spend-

risks, especially when they belong to
rich families,

such is the fallibility of human nature, such its passions and prejudices, that our fathers in framing an organic act, the foundationstone of the grand superstructure which has since risen upon it, were not willing to intrust even to the wisest and best of that pa-

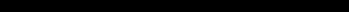
It is really aroused over the alleged injury to its commerce by the proposed Grosse Isle tunnel 20 miles from the city. The Mayor and the very business men generally are now determined to have a tunnel or bridge built anyway, a project that has been talked up for some years without result. An enthusiastic meeting was held on the other night, at which the Mayor and Commissioner were authorized to get authority from the legislature, now in session, for a bond issue of \$1,000,000, and everybody is anxious to head off Vanderbilt by prompt action. It is likely that a tunnel will be built, and the city will be enabled to escape the interests on the lakes and the obstructions of their traffic and the expense enough to hinder any chance of the sort.

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